

was pretty fully stated. It will be found in my paper that I experimented on various species of the family, and pointed out some which gave no indication as to sensitiveness to light, while others were particularly sensitive, especially the *Unio radiatus*, Lam. I there stated that the *visual organs* were placed on the fringes of the siphonal opening—that “with a good lens the terminal point of the tentacula may be observed to be rounded and furnished with at least the appearance of an eye; and that it would prove to be a true eye, however imperfect, there can be little doubt.” I also stated that I left the subject to Dr. Leidy, believing that “he would be able to make out the complete anatomy of the eye of the *Unio*.”

It was mentioned also in this paper that the females were more sensitive to light than the males.

Subsequently, in the introduction to my vol. vi., “Observations on the Genus *Unio*,” &c., I mentioned the subject again, and stated that I had found that the *Unio rubiginosus*, Lea, *U. cylindricus*, Say, and *An. imbecillis*, Say, were all sensitive to light.

On referring to my notes made since the above-mentioned publication, I find that during the years 1858–60, I found the following species “very sensitive to light,” viz. *Unio subrotundus*, Lea, *U. pyramidatus*, Lea, *U. obscurus*, Lea, *U. pustulosus*, Lea, *U. Æsopus*, Green. The further investigation of the subject is well worthy the attention of malacologists who are so situated as have all the conveniences of exploration, investigation, and time.—*Silliman's Journal*, May 1869.

*On a new mode of Development of the Siphonophora.*

By A. PAGENSTECHER.

The author describes a new young form of Siphonophore captured by him at Mentone. It consists of a spherical membranous envelope cut off as it were at one pole, reaching a diameter of half a centimetre, within which a small Siphonophorous colony is suspended by a short cord. The attachment is effected in such a manner that there is upon one side of it a portion comparable to the swimming-column, but not furnished with pieces differentiated into bells—and on the other side the axial filament or stem, on which polyp-bodies are gradually developed by notching of the margin; these subsequently develop urticating apparatus at their base, and each draws out a separate peduncle.—*Verhandl. des Naturh.-medic. Vereins zu Heidelberg*, Band iv. p. 196.

*Anomalurus fulgens, a new Species from the Gaboon.*

The British Museum has just received a specimen (without the skull) of a beautiful and distinct species of *Anomalurus* from the Gaboon. The tail is short, and studded with distinct spines on the underside of the base. The fur is very soft and bright, nearly uniform orange-red; the head rather brighter, with a tuft of white hairs at the outer side of the base of the ears. The underside is rather paler, and whitish on the sides of the abdomen. The upper lip is yellow. The tail is very slender, pale brown, with a pencil of darker hairs at the tip. The hair of the back is pale red for the greater part of its length, with bright dark-orange-red ends, which are frequently terminated by a pale-yellow tip.—J. E. GRAY.